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10/558798
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This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53 (c).

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TITLE OF INVENTION (280 characters max)**DISSOLVABLE TOOTH WHITENING STRIP****CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (including country if not United States)**

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification	Number of Pages	[46]	[]	Small Entity
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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

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Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are:

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNATURE

Date [APRIL / 1 / 2004]

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(if appropriate)]

Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): R. Michael Buch; Robert J. Gambogi and Jose Velada
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We enclose for filing under 37 C.F.R. §1.53(c);

- XXX Provisional Application Cover Sheet;
- XXX 46 sheets of Specification (30 pages of Description; 15 pages of Claims; 1 page Abstract);
- ____ sheets of drawings; and
- ____ An assignment of the invention to: _____, including the \$40.00 recordation fee and Assignment Recordation Form Cover Sheet;

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DISSOLVABLE TOOTH WHITENING STRIP

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a dissolvable whitening
10 strip for whitening teeth. More particularly, the present
invention relates to a dissolvable whitening strip having a
whitening agent and a polymer system for a controlled, yet
complete, dissolution of the whitening strip by interaction of
the whitening strip with saliva in the oral cavity.

15

2. Description of Related Art

Several types of patches and other products for whitening
teeth and drug delivery in an individual film-shaped dosage form
20 are known in the art. Also known are powder compositions for
whitening teeth having a fluoride-containing compound, an
essential amino acid and a polyprotic acid.

Recently, commercially known whitening strips have been developed to whiten teeth. However, these commercial whitening strips are not pliable or flexible enough to contact all desired surfaces of the teeth in an oral cavity. These strips have the
5 drawbacks of not contacting, and thus not efficiently whitening these areas, especially between teeth (interstices). If the strip is pressed to cover these interstices, these strips may lift from a portion of the teeth thereby not providing entirely uniform whitening.

10

Despite considerable interest in systems for whitening teeth, there is a need in the consumer products and dental care industries for products that can enhance the appearance of teeth by whitening all desired surfaces of the teeth. Preferably,
15 they also deliver additional benefits to the consumer, yet provide convenience to the user. Such additional benefits preferably include increased opacity of the teeth, accelerated whitening of the teeth without the need for pre-mixing of reagents and activators, prevention of tooth sensitivity, and
20 more precise control of diffusion rates of the one or more active ingredients and increasing the contact time with the teeth.

A whitening strip having a controlled-dissolution, in which the strip dissolves completely while on the teeth, and leaves virtually no undesired residue, is desired. The present invention provides such a whitening strip.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a dissolvable strip for whitening teeth.

10

It is another object of the present invention to provide a dissolvable, single layer whitening strip having a whitening agent and a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system.

15 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a whitening strip that dissolves in the mouth leaving virtually no undesired residue.

20 It is still yet another object of the present invention to provide a whitening strip that has controllable contact time.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a whitening strip that can be targeted to deliver the whitening agent to the desired area at a desired delivery rate.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a dissolvable whitening strip that is initially a dry film, but hydrates thereby becoming gelatinous upon contact with saliva,
5 and initiates its adhesiveness.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a dissolvable whitening strip that is a dry film for easy handling prior to use.

10

It is a yet further object of the present invention to provide such a dissolvable whitening strip that upon exposure to saliva commences hydration and, thus, becomes very pliable to conform to the configuration of the teeth thereby enhancing
15 contact with the desired surface of the teeth.

It is still yet a further object of the present invention to provide such a dissolvable whitening strip in which its flexibility increases and its adhesiveness increases during
20 continued exposure to saliva or hydration in the oral cavity.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide such a dissolvable whitening strip that does not require a backing layer.

It is a still yet further object of the present invention to provide such a dissolvable whitening strip in which the dissolution rate is controlled by the composition of the strip matrix.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a multi-layered whitening strip for whitening teeth in which the overall dissolution of the strip is controlled by interaction of each layer with saliva.

10

It is another object of the present invention to provide a multi-layered whitening strip for whitening teeth in which there are one or more zones in a layer of the strip having one or more different ingredients.

15

The present invention provides such a dissolvable, water-soluble strip for whitening teeth. The strip has a whitening agent and a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system. The polymer system includes a poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or any derivative thereof, and at least one other polymer. The dissolution of said whitening strip is preferably controlled solely by interaction of the strip with an oral environment containing saliva.

The present invention also provides a method of whitening teeth, i.e., a method of improving the whiteness of the teeth. The method has the step of applying onto the teeth a whitening strip according to the present invention for a period of time 5 sufficient to produce in the course of treatment a detectable, as known in the art, improvement in the whiteness of the teeth.

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention are achieved by the use of the whitening strip 10 according to the present invention, which dissolves leaving virtually no undesired residue.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention provides a dissolvable whitening strip or film. As used herein, whitening strip means the formed dry film. In the most preferred embodiment, the strip is a single layer, although in alternative embodiments, as noted below, the strip can be multi-layered.

20 The strip has a polymer system and a whitening agent or agents for improving the whitening of teeth. The whitening strip may have additional ingredients, some of which may be active, to provide additional benefits that include breath

freshening, whitening maintenance, tooth mineralization, tooth sensitivity prevention or treatment, and gum health maintenance or treatment.

5 In any embodiment, the strip of the present invention is dissolvable in saliva that is formed in the oral cavity or mouth. In an alternative embodiment, after application of the strip onto teeth, a substantive coating, that is not considered undesired residue, can be left to extend the residence time of
10 the whitening agent or any active ingredient.

The whitening strip is initially a film. However, once exposed to saliva in the oral cavity, the strip immediately, or virtually immediately, hydrates and becomes gelatinous. The
15 hydration can result in a swelling or expansion of the gelatinous material. This gelatinous structure continues to hydrate, and thus becomes even more flexible during its time in the oral cavity until it dissolves with virtually no undesired residue. Accordingly, the strip becomes more and more flexible
20 and pliable and, thus, continues to adapt to the contours or morphology of the teeth upon which it is applied. Also, the continuous hydration causes an increase in the adhesive properties of the strip, which enables the strip to adapt and adhere to the contours of the teeth, including filling into the

cavities and the spaces or interstices between the teeth, even better to carry out its whitening action in all desired surfaces of the teeth. The ability of the present strip to cover, and thus in effect whiten, the interstices of teeth is a major 5 advantage over prior art strips.

Significantly, once exposed to saliva in the oral cavity and as the duration of the exposure increases, the adhesiveness increases and, thus, the strength of the contact with the teeth 10 increases. The increased adhesiveness improves the efficacy of the strip.

The solubility or dissolvability of the strip is controlled by the composition to enable dissolution of the strip or film 15 over a desired pre-determined time frame. The time frame of the dissolution of the strip can be adjusted based on the end benefit desired. To adjust the time frame, the nature of the water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system, the degree of crosslinking, if any, and the thickness of the strip should be 20 adjusted. Generally, the thickness of the strip is about 5 μm to about 2000 μm . Preferably, the thickness of the strip is about 50 μm to about 500 μm .

The present invention provides a whitening strip that can be targeted to deliver the whitening agent to the desired area at a desired delivery rate, for example, within about 1 minute to about 360 minutes, preferably from about 1 minute to about 30 minutes, and most preferably from about 5 minutes to about 20 minutes, to whiten the teeth.

In another embodiment, the whitening agent or another desired agent can be encapsulated in a water-soluble or water dispersible shell and incorporated within or on a surface of the whitening strip, or a layer of the whitening strip, to further control the delivery rate.

The whitening strip preferably does not have a backing or backing layer. A backing layer as defined in this application means the outermost layer opposite the layer contacting the tooth surface that is dissolvable and is a functional part of a multi-layer whitening strip. Preferably, the backing layer aids in comfort, such as, for example, it prevents unwanted adhesion to surfaces, other than the teeth, while in the oral cavity. If a backing layer is used in the whitening strip of the present invention, the backing layer must be completely dissolvable or water dispersible.

The whitening strip of the present invention has a polymer system that includes a first polymer, namely water-soluble or water dispersible poly-(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP) or any of its derivatives, and at least one second polymer. The combination 5 of the first and second polymers define the water-soluble and/or water swellable and/or water dispersible polymer system. The polymer system has adhesive properties, such that when it is brought to the teeth, the strip will adhere to the teeth.

10 The second polymer that can be used with the first polymer to produce the water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system according to the present invention, includes one or more of: an alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, alkali metal or an amine salt of 15 alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, partially or fully crosslinked alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, vinyl acetate copolymer, polyacrylates, polyurethane interpolymers, chitosan, poly(acrylic acid), poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(vinyl alcohol-g-ethylene glycol) copolymer, cellulose derivatives, 20 hydroxy-propyl-methyl cellulose, hydroxyl-ethyl cellulose, hydroxy-propyl cellulose, poly(ethylene oxide), poly(propylene oxide), Polyquaterium-11, Polyquaterium-39, poloxamer, carbomer, gelatin, starch, alginic acid, salt of alginic acid, natural

gums such as gum karaya, xanthan gum, guar gum, arabic gum tragacanth, or any combinations thereof.

The combination of the first and second polymers is

- 5 preferably one or more of the following: a poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alkali metal or an amine salt of alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer,
- 10 poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-partially or fully crosslinked alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-vinyl acetate copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-polyurethane interpolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-chitosan, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-polyacrylates, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-
- 15 poly(acrylic acid), poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(vinyl alcohol-g-ethylene glycol) copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-cellulose derivatives, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-hydroxy-propyl-methyl cellulose, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-hydroxy-ethyl cellulose,
- 20 poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-hydroxypropyl cellulose, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(ethylene oxide), poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(propylene oxide), poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-Polyquaterium-11, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-Polyquaterium-39, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poloxamer,

poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-carbomer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-gelatin,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-starch, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alginic
acid, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-salt of alginic acid,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-gum karaya, poly(vinylpyrrolidone) -
5 xantham gum, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-guar gum,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-arabic gum, poly(vinylpyrrolidone) -
tragacanth, or any combinations thereof.

Preferred commercial examples of such a first polymer
10 includes poly alkyl vinyl ether-maleic acid copolymer (PVM/MA
copolymer), such as, Gantrez AN 119, AN 139, S-97 and MS-955,
poly(vinyl alcohol); poly(acrylic acid); Poloxamer 407
(Pluronic); poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone-co-vinylacetate) copolymer
(PVP/VA copolymer), such as Luviskol VA and Plasdone S630
15 PVP/VA; poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP, K-15 to about K-120);
Polyquaterium-11 (Gafquat 755N); Polyquaterium-39 (Merquat plus
3330); carbomer (Carbopol); hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose;
hydroxyl-ethyl cellulose; hydroxypropyl-cellulose; gelatin; and
alginate salt such as sodium alginate. Examples of the
20 preferred polyurethanes include polycarbamyl polyglycol esters
and poly(vinylpyrrolidone-polyurethane) interpolymer, such as, a
poly(vinylpyrrolidone/polycarbamyl) polyglycol ester
interpolymer.

The combination of the first and second polymers is a combination of PVP and a polymer. The polymers can favorably interact or complex to effectively increase the molecular weight of the polymer mixture. A linking agent can also be

5 incorporated to promote the interaction between polymers. The effective increase in molecular weight results in a decrease in the rate of dissolution of the strip. Without being bound by any theory or structure, it is believed that the interaction between PVP and the polymers described in the examples,

10 including polymers, such as, Gantrez, Aquamere, Chitosan and Pecogel, is accomplished through hydrogen bonding. Such interactions enable the polymer complex to bind onto the teeth and thereby provide effective whitening of the teeth.

15 Preferably, the water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system is present up to about 99.9 wt% based on the total weight of the whitening strip. More preferably, the polymer system is about 60 wt% to about 98 wt% of the total weight of the whitening strip.

20

Also, the amount of the first polymer is about 1 wt% to about 99 wt%, and preferably about 25 wt% to about 75 wt%, of the total weight of the whitening strip. The amount of the second polymer is about 1 wt% to about 80 wt%, and preferably

about 5 wt% to about 50 wt%, of the total weight of the whitening strip.

The whitening agent, which is an active agent, in the strip
5 can, upon contact with saliva, release the active agent onto the teeth in the oral cavity. Alternatively, the active agent can permeate through the film and be released to the surface where it is applied, including surfaces, such as, enamel, gum tissue and tongue.

10

The whitening agents that can be used in the present invention include hydrogen peroxide; carbamide peroxide; peroxy carbamate; persulfate, such as, persulfate salt or percarbonate salt; a perboric acid; perborate salt; PVP-hydrogen peroxide complex; calcium peroxide; metal chlorite (e.g. calcium chlorite, barium chlorite, magnesium chlorite, lithium chlorite, sodium chlorite, and potassium chlorite), hydroperoxide; peroxyacids; organic peroxides (e.g. benzoyl peroxide) chlorine dioxide; hydrogen peroxide adduct of carbodiimide persulfate; peroxide-generating compounds (e.g. azobisisobutyronitrile), or any combinations thereof.

The whitening agent is present up to about 99 wt% based on the total weight of the whitening strip. Preferably, the

whitening agent is about 0.5 wt% to about 99 wt% of the total weight of the whitening strip. More preferably, the whitening agent is about 2 wt% to about 75 wt% of the total weight of the whitening strip.

5

The whitening strip can also have an ingredient that further enhances benefits to the oral cavity and teeth. Such ingredients include: an antimicrobial agent, a mineralization compound, a stain prevention compound, a desensitization compound, an anti-calculus agent, a flavoring agent, an anti-inflammatory agent, an antioxidant, a volatile sulfur scavenger, an odorant neutralizer, and/or a vitamin. The whitening strip may also have a penetration enhancer, a plasticizer, a preservative, a surfactant or wetting agent, anesthetic, an anti-allergenic, a pharmaceutical, or any combinations thereof. However, the whitening strip is preferably free of surfactants that are undesired in the oral cavity.

The following antimicrobial agents can preferably be used in the present whitening strip: polyphenols (e.g. triclosan) zinc salts, stannous fluoride, chlorhexidine, hexetidine, sanguinarine, benzalkonium chloride, salicylanilide, domiphen bromide, cetylpyridinium chloride, tetradecylpyridinium chloride (TPC), N-tetradecyl-4-ethylpyridinium chloride (TDEPC),

octenidine, delmopinol, octapinol, and other piperidine derivatives, nicin preparations, zinc/stannous ion agents, antibiotics such as augmentin, amoxicillin, tetracycline, doxycycline, minocycline, and metronidazole, and analogs and
5 salts of the above, essential oils including thymol, menthol, eugenol, geraniol, carvacrol, citral, hinokitiol, eucalyptol, catechol, methyl salicylate, hydrogen peroxide, metal salts of chlorite, or any combinations of all of the above.

10 The following mineralization compounds are preferred for use in the present whitening strip: sodium monofluorophosphate, potassium monofluorophosphate, magnesium monofluorophosphate, acidulated fluorophosphate, amine fluoride, water-soluble salts of fluoride, such as, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride,
15 calcium fluoride, stannous fluoride, sodium fluorosilicate, bis-salicylato-bis-fluorotitanium (IV), ammonium fluorosilicate, calcium salt, phosphate salt, calcium salt/phosphate salt, calcium salt/ionic fluoride sources, zinc salt/phosphate salt), or any combinations thereof.

20 The following desensitization compounds can preferably be used in the present whitening strip: water-soluble potassium salt including potassium nitrate, potassium citrate, potassium chloride, potassium bicarbonate, potassium oxalate, and tubular

occlusion compounds (e.g., ferric oxalate), or any combinations thereof.

The following anti-calculus agents can preferably be used

- 5 in the present whitening strips: phosphates, pyrophosphates, polyphosphates, phosphonates (e.g. ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate, 1-azacycloheptane-1,1-diphosphonate) polyphosphonates, polyacrylates and other polycarboxylates, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and other calcium chelators,
- 10 carboxylic acids and their salts, zinc salts (e.g. sodium zinc citrate), PVM/MA copolymer or other polymers which interfere with crystal nucleation or growth, or any combinations thereof.

The following flavoring agents can preferably be used in

- 15 the present whitening strip: flavoring oils, e.g., oils of spearmint, peppermint, wintergreen, sassafras, clove, sage, eucalyptus, marjoram, cinnamon, lemon, menthol, anethole, thymol, parsley oil, oxanone and orange, alpha-irisone, cassia, marjoram, oils thereof, propenyl guaethol, and methyl
- 20 salicylate. Sweetening agents including, but not limited to, sucrose, lactose, maltose, sorbitol, xylitol, sodium cyclamate, sucralose, acesulfame-K, aspartame, and sodium saccharin. Any combinations of the preceding flavoring agents are also suitable for use in the whitening strip.

The following anti-inflammatory agents can preferably be used in the present whitening strips: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, such as, ketorolac, flurbiprofen, 5 ibuprofen, naproxen, indomethacin, aspirin, ketoprofen, piroxicam, meclofenamic acid, or any combinations thereof. Also, steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents and plant extracts that have demonstrated anti-inflammatory activities can be used.

10

The following antioxidants can preferably be used in the present whitening strips: Vitamin E, ascorbic acid, Uric acid, kojic acid, coenzyme compounds (e.g. coenzyme Q-10), carotenoids, Vitamin A, flavonoids and polyphenols, herbal 15 antioxidants, melatonin, aminoindolets, lipoic acids, or any combinations thereof.

Other suitable antioxidants include: rosemary extract, tocopherol, a derivative of tocopherol including a tocotriene, 20 carotene, a carotenoid, a phenolic antioxidant including a phenolic acid, a bioflavonoid, a plant extract, curcumin, tetrahydrocurcumin, camphorol, quercetine, epigenine, or any mixtures thereof.

The following vitamins can preferably be used in the present whitening strips: Vitamin K, retinol (vitamin A), tocopherol, or any combinations thereof.

- 5 The whitening strip can be prepared by solution deposition, film-casting, dye-casting or extrusion.

In operation, upon contact with the teeth and moisture, the strip, due to the polymer system, hydrates in such a manner as
10 to conform to the contours of the teeth and the interstices, filling any space it encounters. As a result, the interaction of the whitening composition with the surface of the teeth and the interstices between the teeth becomes more intimate and stronger over time. Applicants have surprisingly found that,
15 following initial application of the strip, the adhesive properties of the strip continue to improve thereby providing better, intimate contact of the strip with and adhesion to the morphology of the teeth.

- 20 It should be noted that unlike the strips described in the prior art, the whitening strip of the present invention does not require a backing layer. In fact, the whitening strip, according to the present invention, preferably does not have a backing layer.

Preferably, after bringing the whitening strip into contact with the teeth, the whitening action of the strip is completed within less than about 60 minutes. Typically however,

5 contacting the teeth with the whitening strip for a period of time from about 1 minute to about 25 minutes is sufficient to whiten the teeth when used as directed in a whitening treatment regimen.

10 The present invention further provides a process for preparing a whitening strip in the form of a dry film. The process has the steps of combining a whitening agent, a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system that provides a stabilized matrix for the whitening agent, and a volatile

15 solvent, to form a mixture; applying the mixture onto a surface to form a film of the mixture on the surface; and removing the volatile solvent to produce the whitening strip in the form of a dry film.

20 The volatile solvent can be any commonly used volatile solvent. However, as noted in the following Examples, the preferred volatile solvent is either water or ethanol.

As noted below in the Examples, wetting agents, such as Pluronic F-68 can be used, and may remain in the final whitening strip, to improve spreading and film forming ability.

5 The present invention also provides a method of whitening teeth. The method includes the step of applying onto the teeth a whitening strip for a period of time sufficient to produce a detectable improvement in the whiteness of the teeth. The method of the present invention does not require the removal of
10 the strip since the strip dissolves in the mouth.

The Examples that follow are illustrative of the present invention. They should not be construed as being limiting in any manner.

EXAMPLE 1

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
5	Aquamere A-1212	39.4	74.68
	Ethanol	39.5	-
	Plasdome K-90	10	18.95
	Hydrogen Peroxide (30%)	11.2	6.37 (as H ₂ O ₂)

Aquamere is a polyurethane ester.

10

EXAMPLE 2

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
15	Water	64.8	-
	Carbamide peroxide	10	28.41
	Gantrez MS-955	9	25.57
	Glycerin	8	22.73
	Plasdome K-90 (PVP)	8	22.73
	Pluronic F-68	0.1	0.28
20	Citric acid	0.05	0.14
	EDTA	0.05	0.14

Pluronic F-68 was added to reduce surface tension and
 25 improve spreading and film forming. It can be eliminated
 depending on the substrate on which the film is cast.

Plasdome K-90 was dissolved in a solution of water,
 carbamide peroxide, glycerin, pluronic F-68, EDTA, and citric
 30 acid. Films were dried at room temperature overnight followed
 by drying at +37 °C ca. 30 minutes.

EXAMPLE 3

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
	Water	85.4	-
5	Plasdone K-90	9.6	81.01
	Chitosan	1	8.44
	H ₂ O ₂ (30% w/w)	4	10.13 (as H ₂ O ₂)
10	Disodium pyrophosphate	0.05	0.42

Plasdone K-90 was added as a 20% w/w solution in 0.1M NaOH,
 Chitosan was added as a 2% w/w solution in 0.1M NaOH Films were
 dried at room temperature overnight.

15

EXAMPLE 4

Peroxydone K-90/Gantrez MS-955/PEG400

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
20	Water	75.8	-
	Peroxydone K-90	10	42.7
	Gantrez MS-955	9	38.4
	PEG 400	4	17.1
25	Hydrogen peroxide (30%)	1.1	1.4
	Citric acid	0.05	0.2
	EDTA	0.05	0.2

EXAMPLE 5

Peroxydone K-90/Pecogel (PVP/Polycarbamyl Polyglycol Ester)

5

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
	Ethanol	46.2	-
	Pecogel A-12 (12% w/w sol)	41.7	29.2
10	Peroxydone K-90	10	58.5
	Plasdone K-90	2	11.7
	Citric acid	0.05	0.3
	EDTA	0.05	0.3

15

EXAMPLE 6

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
	Ethanol	62.9	-
20	Pecogel A-115(20% w/w sol)	25	29.2
	Peroxydone K-90	10	58.5
	Plasdone K-90	2	11.7
	Citric acid	0.05	0.3
	EDTA	0.05	0.3

25

EXAMPLE 7

Peroxydone K-90/Chitosan

	Component	Formulation % w/w	Dry Film % w/w
	Water	85.1	-
	Peroxydone K-90	8.8	59.1
	Plasdone K-90	2.5	16.8
35	Chitosan (Medium MW)	1	6.7
	Glycerin	2.5	16.8
	Citric acid	0.05	0.3
	EDTA	0.05	0.3

40 *Based on the theoretical value assuming there are no losses during preparation.

The present invention also provides a multi-layered stack, i.e., a multi-layered whitening strip for whitening teeth. The stack has a first controlled-dissolution, water-soluble or water dispersible whitening layer or film having a first whitening agent and a first water-soluble polymer system; and a second controlled-dissolution water-soluble or water dispersible whitening layer or film disposed on the first film and having a second agent (e.g. an accelerant) and a second water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system. The first and the second films are joined to form a stack. Adhesives may or may not be necessary to join the two layers. The overall dissolution of the strip in the oral cavity is controlled by the composition of each individual layer.

15

Multi-layered stacks can be formed from cast or extruded films, or any combination of cast and extruded films. Other means of depositing a discreet layer or domain (e.g., depositing spray dried materials) may also be used. The layers can have 20 the same or different compositions and can be organized in the stack in any manner or in any form, including random and/or ordered arrangements and repeating units.

Each individual layer within the strip can be made of identical ingredients or the ingredients in each layer can be varied to provide enhanced and/or multiple benefits.

- 5 An example of a benefit provided by the multi-layered strip is the ability to provide a stable delivery system for incompatible ingredients. Incompatible ingredients can be separated within discreet domains until the strip is hydrated during use.

10

The multi-layer whitening strip can also have one or more layers of the first and/or the second controlled-dissolution water-soluble or water dispersible whitening films in single or repeating units.

15

- Further, each of the layers of the first and/or the second controlled-dissolution water-soluble or water dispersible whitening films can have different formulations to provide different rates of dissolution. The multilayer strip can be
20 designed to provide a directional diffusion of the whitening agents from the multi-layer strip to the teeth by selection of layers with varying dissolution rates.

Still further, each layer can have one or more zones. A zone is a region in a layer. In an example of this embodiment, a strip can have a zone containing a desensitizing agent, preferably about the periphery of the strip.

5

Additionally, the multi-layered strip can have peroxide containing films and bleaching accelerators separated in the particular layers, which, upon dissolution of the strip, can accelerate whitening without the need for pre-mixing of 10 whitening agents and accelerators. This layered system provides a stable environment for bleaches and accelerators within the same strip.

The multi-layered strips or films can also promote 15 mineralization, which can be helpful in preventing tooth sensitivity. Mineralization in this manner can also help to increase the opacity of the teeth and subsequently render the teeth whiter in appearance.

20 The multi-layered strips that allow different rates of the active diffusion of the ingredient can promote uni-directional delivery of the active to the desired site. For example, if such devices are applied to the teeth to promote delivery

directly to the tooth, less active ingredient would be lost into the oral cavity.

Among the benefits of multi-layered strips is the ability
5 to combine in the layer or film, ingredients that are normally incompatible thereby providing such incompatible ingredients in a single delivery system.

In one embodiment, peroxide activation can be achieved
10 with, for example, a dual layered film, one layer containing the peroxide, and the other layer containing an activator, such as, a pH adjuster.

In another embodiment, different ingredients can be placed
15 in separate film domains until hydration in the oral cavity causes them to combine.

In still another embodiment, films or layers with differing dissolution rates can be developed to promote direction of an
20 agent so that the agent is delivered to the surface of attachment, for example, peroxide into enamel, or out into the oral cavity, for example, slow release flavor delivery system.

Another potential advantage of multi-layered films is that layers can contain materials, such as, polymer systems that can be readily solubilized in the layer they reside. However, the solubility of these materials can be reduced with components in 5 separate layers to promote a formation of desirable residues on surfaces. This can result in a lingering benefit, for example, long lasting flavor or a sensitivity treatment of prolonged duration.

10 While the utility of the films or layers according to the present invention is generally described with respect to oral care and treatment, such films or layers can be used in denture care products, smoking cessation products, dermatological treatments and systems for general drug delivery through buccal 15 surfaces in the oral cavity.

The whitening strip, whether a single or multi-layer strip, can have two or more zones or domains on the surface of a layer of the strip. A zone is an area on a layer of a whitening strip 20 that can separate ingredients (whether compatible or incompatible ingredients) from one another until the ingredients are combined during dissolution of the whitening strip. Thus, each zone can provide an area on the whitening strip that has a specific ingredient that can provide a specific benefit, such

as, for example, anti-irritation or an anti-hypersensitivity ingredient along the gingival margin.

It should be understood that the foregoing description is only illustrative of the present invention. Various
5 alternatives and modifications can be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A dissolvable, strip for whitening teeth in an oral cavity, comprising:

5

a whitening agent; and

a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system having a poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or any derivative thereof or any of its 10 copolymers, and at least one other polymer, wherein said strip is dissolved by an oral environment containing saliva.

2. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said whitening agent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen 15 peroxide, carbamide peroxide, peroxy carbamate, calcium peroxide, a persulfate salt, a percarbonate salt, perboric acid, perborate salt, PVP-hydrogen peroxide complex, metal chlorite, hydroperoxide, peroxyacids, organic peroxides, peroxide generating compounds, persulfates, chlorine dioxide, hydrogen 20 peroxide adduct of carbodiimide persulfate, and any combinations thereof.

3. The whitening strip of claim 2, wherein said metal chlorite is selected from the group consisting of calcium

chlorite, barium chlorite, magnesium chlorite, lithium chlorite, sodium chlorite, potassium chlorite, and any combinations thereof.

5 4. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said whitening agent is about 2 wt% to about 75 wt% of the total weight of the whitening composition.

10 5. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said whitening agent is encapsulated in a water-soluble or water dispersible shell.

15 6. The whitening strip of claim 5, wherein said water-soluble or water dispersible shell controls the dissolution of said whitening composition by interaction of the shell with saliva.

20 7. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system is selected from the group consisting of a poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alkali metal or an amine salt of alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-partially or fully crosslinked

alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-vinyl acetate copolymer,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-polyurethane interpolymer,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-chitosan, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-
5 poly(acrylic acid), poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(vinyl alcohol),
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(vinyl alcohol-g-ethylene glycol)
copolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-cellulose derivatives,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-hydroxy-propyl-methyl cellulose,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-hydroxy-ethyl cellulose,
10 poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-hydroxy-propyl cellulose,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(ethylene oxide),
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poly(propylene oxide),
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-Polyquaterium-11, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-
Polyquaterium-39, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-poloxamer,
15 poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-carbomer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-gelatin,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-starch, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-alginic
acid, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-salt of alginic acid,
poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-gum karaya, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-
xantham gum, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-guar gum,
20 poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-arabic gum, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-
tragacanth, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-polyvinylpyrrolidone
derivatives or copolymers, and any combinations thereof.

8. The whitening strip of claim 7, wherein said poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-polyurethane interpolymer is a poly(vinylpyrrolidone)/polycarbamyl polyglycol ester interpolymer.

5

9. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said at least one other water-soluble or water dispersible polymer is selected from the group consisting of an

alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, alkali metal or an amine salt of alkyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, partially or fully crosslinked alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, vinyl acetate copolymer, polyacrylates, polyurethane interpolymers, chitosan, poly(acrylic acid), poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(vinyl alcohol-g-ethylene glycol) copolymer, cellulose derivatives, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyl-ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, poly(ethylene oxide) or copolymers thereof, poly(propylene oxide) or copolymers thereof, Polyquaterium-11, Polyquaterium-39, poloxamer, carbomer, gelatin, starch, alginic acid, salt of alginic acid, gum karaya, xanthan gum, guar gum, arabic gum tragacanth, and any combinations thereof.

10. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system is present up to about 99.9 wt% based on the total weight of the whitening strip.

5 11. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system is about 60 wt% to about 95 wt% of the total weight of the whitening strip.

10 12. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system is also hydratable on contact with saliva.

15 13. The whitening strip of claim 12, wherein the whitening strip adapts to the morphology of the teeth upon contact with saliva in the oral cavity.

14. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein the whitening strip is free of surfactants.

20 15. The whitening strip of claim 1, further comprising:

an ingredient selected from the group consisting of an antimicrobial agent, a mineralization compound, a desensitization compound, an anti-calculus agent, a flavoring

agent, an anti-inflammatory agent, an antioxidant, a stain prevention agent, and any combinations thereof.

16. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said
5 antimicrobial is selected from the group consisting of triclosan, zinc salts, stannous fluoride, chlorhexidine, hexetidine, sanguinarine, benzalkonium chloride, salicylanilide, domiphen bromide, cetylpyridinium chloride, tetradecylpyridinium chloride, N-tetradecyl-4-ethylpyridinium chloride, octenidine,
10 delmopinol, octapinol, nicin preparations, zinc/stannous ion agent, antibiotics and analogs and salts thereof, essential oils, and any combinations thereof.

17. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said
15 mineralization compound is selected from the group consisting of sodium monofluorophosphate, potassium monofluorophosphate, amine fluoride, bis-salicylato-bis-fluorotitanium (IV), magnesium monofluorophosphate, acidulated fluorophosphate, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, calcium fluoride, stannous fluoride, sodium fluorosilicate, ammonium fluorosilicate, calcium salts, phosphate salts, and any combinations thereof.
20

18. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said desensitization compound is a water-soluble potassium salt

selected from the group consisting of potassium nitrate, potassium citrate, potassium chloride, potassium bicarbonate, potassium oxalate, or a tubular occlusion agent and any combinations thereof.

5

19. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said anti-calculus agent is selected from the group consisting of a phosphate ester, pyrophosphate, polyphosphate, phosphonate, polyphosphonate, polyacrylate, polycarboxylate, carboxylic acid, 10 a salt of said carboxylic acid with sodium and/or zinc, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, and any combinations thereof.

20. The whitening strip of claim 1, further comprising a plasticizer.

15

21. The whitening strip of claim 19, wherein said phosphonate is selected from the group consisting of ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate, 1-azacycloheptane-1,1-diphosphonate, any combinations thereof.

20

22. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said flavoring agent is selected from the group consisting of spearmint, peppermint, wintergreen, sassafras, clove, sage, eucalyptus, marjoram, cinnamon, lemon, menthol, anethole,

thymol, parsley oil, oxanone, orange, alpha-irisone, cassia,
marjoram, oils thereof, propenyl guaethol, methyl salicylate,
sucrose, lactose, maltose, sorbitol, xylitol, sodium cyclamate,
sodium saccharin, aspartame, sucralose, acesulfame K, and any
5 combinations thereof.

23. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said anti-inflammato-
ry agent is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent
selected from the group consisting of ketorolac, flurbiprofen,
10 ibuprofen, naproxen, indomethacin, aspirin, ketoprofen,
piroxicam, meclofenamic acid, and any combinations thereof.

24. The whitening strip of claim 15, wherein said antioxidant is selected from the group consisting of Vitamin
15 E, ascorbic acid, uric acid, a carotenoid, Vitamin A, kojic acid, a flavonoid, a phenolic compound, a polyphenol, a coenzyme, an herbal antioxidant, melatonin, an aminoindole, a lipoic acids, rosemary extract, tocopherol, tocotriene, a bioflavonoid, a plant extract, curcumin, tetrahydrocurcumin,
20 camphorol, quercetine, epigenine, and any combinations thereof.

25. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein the whitening strip is free of a backing.

26. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein said strip is prepared by a method selected from the group consisting of solution deposition, film-casting, dye-casting and extrusion.

27. The whitening strip of claim 1, wherein the whitening
5 strip is a single layer.

28. The whitening strip of claim 27, wherein the layer has a surface with two or more zones.

10 29. The whitening strip of claim 28, wherein each one of the two or more zones have different compositions.

30. A dissolvable, whitening strip for whitening teeth in an oral cavity, comprising:

15 a controlled-dissolution, water-soluble or water dispersible whitening film having a whitening agent and a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system, said polymer system has a poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or any of its copolymers or its
20 derivatives and at least one other polymer,

wherein the dissolution of the whitening strip is controlled by interaction of the whitening strip with saliva in the oral cavity.

31. The whitening strip of claim 30, wherein the whitening strip is a flexible thin film free of a backing.

5 32. The whitening strip of claim 31, wherein the whitening strip is a single layer.

33. The whitening strip of claim 30, wherein the whitening strip has a thickness of about 5 μm to about 2000 μm .

10

34. A dissolvable, multi-layer strip for whitening teeth in an oral environment, comprising:

a first controlled-dissolution film having a first
15 whitening agent and a first water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system; and

a second controlled-dissolution film disposed on said first film and having a second whitening agent and a second water-
20 soluble or water dispersible polymer system,

wherein said first and said second films are joined to form a stack, and

wherein the dissolution of each of said first and said second films is controlled by interaction of said first and second films with saliva in the oral environment.

5 35. The multi-layer strip of claim 34, wherein said first polymer system has poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or any of its copolymers or its derivatives.

10 36. The multi-layer strip of claim 35, wherein said first polymer system also has at least one other polymer.

37. The multi-layer strip of claim 35, wherein said second polymer system has a poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or any of its copolymers or derivatives.

15 38. The multi-layer strip of claim 37, wherein said second polymer system also has at least one other polymer.

39. The multi-layer strip of claim 34, wherein the first and second whitening agents are the same.

20

40. The multi-layer strip of claim 34, wherein said first film has a different whitening agent and/or water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system than said second film.

41. The multi-layer strip of claim 34, further comprising one or more layers of said first and/or said second films in single or repeating units.

5 42. The multi-layer strip of claim 41, wherein each of said one or more layers of said first and/or second films has a whitening accelerator to provide rapid decomposition of the bleach for enhanced whitening efficacy.

10 43. The multi-layer strip of claim 41, wherein each of said one or more layers of said first and/or said second films has a different structure or composition to provide different rates of dissolution.

15 44. The multi-layer strip of claim 43, wherein said structure or composition in each of said first and said second films is selected to provide a directional dissolution of the multi-layer strip.

20 45. The multi-layer strip of claim 34, further comprising a layer having a whitening agent on the surface of any layer.

46. The multi-layer strip of claim 45, wherein said whitening agent is encapsulated.

47. The multi-layer strip of claim 34, wherein said first film has two or more zones with each zone having a different composition.

5

48. The multi-layer strip of claim 47, wherein said second film has two or more zones with each zone having a different composition.

10 49. The multi-layer strip of claim 48, wherein the two or more zones of said first film and the two or more zones of said second film each have a different composition.

15 50. A process for preparing a whitening strip in the form of a dry film, comprising:

combining a whitening agent, a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system for said whitening agent and a volatile solvent, to form a mixture;

20 applying said mixture onto a surface to form a film of said mixture on said surface; and

removing said volatile solvent to produce a whitening strip in the form of the dry film.

51. A method of whitening teeth, comprising:

applying onto the teeth whitening strips as a regimen specified in the direction for use according to claim 1 for a period of time sufficient to produce a detectable improvement in the whiteness of the teeth.

5

52. The method of whitening teeth according to claim 51, wherein said period of time is from about 1 minute to about 360 minutes.

10 53. The method of whitening teeth according to claim 51, wherein said period of time is from about 1 minutes to about 30 minutes.

15 54. The method of whitening teeth according to claim 51, wherein said period of time is from about 5 minutes to about 20 minutes.

20 55. A method of whitening teeth, comprising:
 applying onto the teeth a multi-layer whitening strip according to claim 31 for a period of time sufficient to produce a detectable improvement in the whiteness of the teeth.

56. The method of whitening teeth according to claim 55,
wherein said period of time is from about 1 minute to about 360
minutes.

5 57. The method of whitening teeth according to claim 55,
wherein said period of time is from about 1 minute to about 30
minutes.

10 58. The method of whitening teeth according to claim 55,
wherein said period of time is from about 5 minute to about 20
minutes.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention provides a dissolvable strip for whitening teeth. The strip, which is preferably a single layer, 5 has a whitening agent and a water-soluble or water dispersible polymer system. The dissolution of the whitening composition is controlled by interaction of the whitening composition with an oral environment containing saliva. The present invention further provides a process for preparing the whitening strip in 10 the form of a dry film and a method of whitening teeth.